

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2002-2

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES OR FEDERAL AGENCIES

(a) UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

- (1) Copies of Papers. Unless otherwise directed, copies of all papers filed in all cases and proceedings under chapters 7, 9, and 11 shall be served upon the United States trustee. In chapter 13 cases, only notices of conversion or motions to convert the case to another chapter shall be served on the United States trustee. Proofs of claim or copies thereof shall not be served on the United States trustee.
- (2) Matters Requiring Pre-Filing Review by United States Trustee. The following matters shall be submitted to the United States trustee for review and comment prior to filing with the court:
 - (A) Motions to extend time to file the papers required by F.R.B.P. 1007 in chapter 11 cases.
 - (B) Stipulations for appointment of a chapter 11 trustee or examiner or any other person or entity to be given possession, control or operation of any of the debtor's property outside of the ordinary course of business.

To obtain the statement of position of the United States trustee, the moving party or applicant shall serve the motion or application, proposed order, and proof of service, together with a self-addressed stamped envelope, on the United States trustee. The United States trustee shall review the motion and proposed order and, no later than 15 days from the date of service, if personally served, and 20 days from the date of service, if served by mail, serve upon the moving party or applicant a statement of position, if any, with respect to the motion. Upon the receipt of the statement of position, the moving party or applicant may proceed to file the papers with the court. In the event the statement of position is not timely served by the United States trustee, the moving party or applicant may proceed to file the papers with the court accompanied by a declaration regarding the attempt to obtain the statement of position of the United States trustee.

- (3) Notice of Emergency Motions and Hearings Held on Shortened Notice. Telephonic notice of emergency motions or hearings held on shortened notice shall be given to the United States trustee if the United States trustee would otherwise be entitled to notice of the type of motion or hearing.
- (4) Place of Service. The Office of the United States Trustee shall be included in the Master Mailing List. Papers shall be served on the Office of the United States Trustee at addresses made available on the Central District's web site <www.cacb.uscourts.gov> and in the clerk's office at all Central District divisions.

(b) UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

The United States Attorney for this district has waived notice under F.R.B.P. 2002(j). If the United States Attorney requires notice in a case or proceeding, she or he shall file with the court and serve the debtor, the United States trustee, any trustee, and the representatives of any committee appointed in a case with a request for special notice.

(c) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

- (1) Except with respect to contested matters or adversary proceedings (where service shall comply with the requirements of F.R.B.P. 7004 and Local Bankruptcy Rule 2002-2(c)(2)), or as otherwise ordered by the court, all notices to the United States Internal Revenue Service shall be sent to addresses made available on the Central District's web site <www.cacb.uscourts.gov> and in the clerk's office at all Central District divisions.
- (2) In all contested matters and adversary proceedings involving the Internal Revenue Service, the United States, the Attorney General in Washington, D.C., and the United States Attorney in Los Angeles shall be served at addresses made available on the Central District's web site <www.cacb.uscourts.gov> and in the clerk's office at all Central District divisions.

See also Local Bankruptcy Rule 7004-1: ISSUANCE AND SERVICE OF PROCESS AND NOTICE, and Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(a)(2): MOTIONS, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, Motion Days.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2004-1**MOTIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS UNDER F.R.B.P. 2004**

Motions for examination under F.R.B.P. 2004 shall be served on the debtor, the trustee (if any), the United States trustee, and the examinee. The motion shall also state the place of residence and the place of employment of the party whose examination is requested, if known. The motion shall state why the examination cannot proceed under F.R.B.P. 7030 or 9014. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, no hearing is required. Not less than 21 days notice of the examination shall be provided, calculated from the date of service or the date of filing of the motion unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Motions for protective orders shall be filed and served not less than 11 days before the date of the examination, and set for hearing not less than 2 court days before the scheduled examination, unless an order shortening time is granted by the court. The parties may stipulate, or the court may order, that the examination be postponed so that the motion for protective order can be heard on regular notice under Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(a). The court may require compliance with Local Bankruptcy Rule 9075-1(a).

After the court approves a Rule 2004 examination of a third party, that party shall be properly served with a subpoena as required by F.R.B.P. 9016 and F.R.Civ.P. 45. The party whose examination is requested may file a motion for protective order if grounds exist under F.R.B.P. 7026 and F.R.Civ.P. 26(c). Such a motion may be heard on shortened notice under Local Bankruptcy Rule 9075-1(b) if necessary.

For any dispute that may arise under Local Bankruptcy Rule 2004-1, the parties shall comply with Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(c).

See also Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(c): *MOTIONS (EXCEPT REJECTION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS), DISCOVERY.*

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2010-1

BONDS OR UNDERTAKINGS

(a) BONDS, UNDERTAKINGS, STIPULATIONS OF SECURITY-APPROVAL, SURETIES, QUALIFICATION

- (1) Approval. The clerk is authorized to approve on behalf of the court all bonds, undertakings and stipulations of security given in the form and amount prescribed by statute, order of court or stipulation of counsel, which comply with the requirements of this Local Bankruptcy Rule and contain a certificate by an attorney, as set forth below, except where the approval of a judge is specifically required by law. With respect to all bonds of trustees required pursuant to § 322 of the Code, the United States trustee shall set the amount of the bonds and approve the sufficiency of the surety, and such bonds are not covered by the terms of this Local Bankruptcy Rule.
- (2) Third-Party Sureties. No bond or undertaking requiring third-party sureties shall be approved unless it bears the names and addresses of sufficient third-party sureties and is accompanied by a declaration stating that:
 - (A) The surety is a resident of the State of California.
 - (B) The surety owns real property within the State of California.
 - (C) The surety is worth the amount specified in the bond or undertaking, over and above just debts and liabilities.
 - (D) The property is not exempt from execution. If specifically approved by the court, real property in any other state of the United States may be part of the surety's undertaking.
- (3) Terms and Conditions for Corporate Sureties. Before any corporate surety bond or undertaking is accepted by the clerk, the corporate surety shall have on file with the district court clerk or the clerk a duly authenticated copy of a power of attorney appointing the agent executing the bond or undertaking. The appointment shall be in a form to permit recording in the State of California.

- (4) Ineligible Persons. No clerk, deputy clerk, marshal, magistrate judge, attorney, or other officer of this court will be accepted as surety upon any bond or undertaking in any action or proceeding in this court.
- (5) Cash in Lieu of Bond. Cash may be deposited with the clerk in lieu of any bond or undertaking requiring a personal or corporate surety. Such cash deposit shall be subject to all of the provisions of this Local Bankruptcy Rule, F.R.B.P. and the F.R.Civ.P. applicable to bonds and undertakings.

(b) CERTIFICATE BY ATTORNEY

A bond or undertaking presented to the clerk for acceptance shall be accompanied by a certificate by the attorney for the presenting party in substantially the following form:

“This bond (or undertaking) has been examined pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2010-1 and is recommended for approval. It (is)(is not) required by law to be approved by a judge.

_____	_____”
Date	Attorney

A certificate by an attorney made pursuant to this Local Bankruptcy Rule certifies to the court that:

- (1) The attorney has carefully examined the document.
- (2) The attorney knows the content of the document.
- (3) The attorney knows the purpose for which the document is executed.
- (4) In the attorney’s opinion, the document is in due form.
- (5) The attorney believes the declarations of qualification by the surety are true.
- (6) The attorney has determined whether the document is required by law to be approved by a judge.

(c) APPROVAL OF JUDGE

If a bond or undertaking is required by law to be approved by a judge, it shall be presented to the judge with the attorney’s certificate required by this Local Bankruptcy Rule before it is filed by the clerk.

(d) CONSENT TO SUMMARY ADJUDICATION OF OBLIGATION

A bond or undertaking presented for filing shall contain the consent and agreement for the surety that in case of default or contumacy on the part of the principal or surety, the court may upon 10 days notice proceed summarily and render a judgment in accordance with the obligation undertaken and issue a writ of execution upon that judgment.

An indemnitee or party in interest seeking a judgment on a bond or undertaking shall proceed by Motion for Summary Adjudication of Obligation and Execution. Service of the motion on personal sureties shall be made pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5(b). Service shall be made on a corporate surety as provided in 6 U.S.C. § 7.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2014-1**EMPLOYMENT OF DEBTOR AND PROFESSIONAL PERSONS****(a) EMPLOYMENT OF DEBTOR'S PRINCIPALS OR INSIDERS IN CHAPTER 11 CASES**

No compensation or other remuneration shall be paid from the assets of the estate to a debtor's owners, partners, officers, directors, shareholders, and relatives of insiders as defined by 11 U.S.C. § 101(31), from the time of the filing of the petition until the confirmation of a plan unless the debtor serves a "Notice of Insider Compensation." The debtor must serve the notice on the United States trustee, the creditors' committee or the 20 largest creditors if no committee has been appointed, and any secured creditors that claim an interest in cash collateral and provide proof of service to the United States trustee. If no objection is received within 15 days, such compensation may be paid from the estate. If an objection is received within the 15-day notice period, the debtor shall set the matter for hearing and serve a Notice of Hearing, indicating the date and time of the hearing, upon the objecting party and the United States trustee on not less than 20 days notice. The original Notice of Hearing, along with true and correct copies of the Notice of Insider Compensation and the objection, shall be filed with the court. If the proposal is to increase the amount of compensation or other remuneration, no such increase will be effective until 30 days after service of the notice. The notice provision and objection procedure as set forth above also applies to increasing insider compensation requests.

(b) EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONS

- (1) Applications for Employment. An application seeking approval of employment of a professional person pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 327, 1103(a), or 1114 must comply with the requirements of F.R.B.P. 2014 and be filed with the court. Such application must be accompanied by a declaration of the person to be employed establishing disinterestedness or disclosing the nature of any interest held by such person. The United States trustee must be served with a copy of the application and supporting declaration not later than the day it is filed with the court. No hearing shall be required unless requested by the United States trustee, a party in interest, or otherwise ordered by the court.

A timely application for employment is a prerequisite to compensation from the estate; therefore, an application for the employment of counsel for a debtor in possession should be filed as promptly as possible after the commencement of the case and an application for employment of any other professional person should be filed as promptly as possible after such person has been engaged. Substitution of attorneys must also comply with Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(f). If a chapter 7 trustee seeks to retain himself or herself, or his or her own firm as a professional, the application must specify the reasons therefor in compliance with 11 U.S.C. § 327(d).

(2) Notice of Application.

- (A) Notice of an application by the debtor (if such application is required), debtor in possession, or trustee, to retain a professional person must be filed and served on the United States trustee, the official committee of unsecured creditors, its counsel, the debtor (if a trustee has been appointed), and all parties who have requested special notice. If no creditor's committee has been formed, notice shall be given to the 20 largest unsecured creditors.
- (B) Notice of an application by a committee to retain a professional person must be filed and served on the United States trustee, debtor or debtor in possession and the trustee (if appointed), and their counsel.
- (C) The notice must be filed and served not later than the day the application is filed with the court.

(3) Content of Notice. The notice shall:

- (A) State the identity of the professional and the purpose and scope for which it is being employed.
- (B) Describe the arrangements for compensation, including but not limited to, the hourly rate of each professional to render services, source of the fees, the source and amount of any retainer, the date on which it was paid, and any provision regarding replenishment thereof.
- (C) Provide a name, address and telephone number of the person who will provide a copy of the application upon request.
- (D) Advise the recipient that any response and request for hearing, in the form required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(a)(7), must be filed and served on the applicant (and counsel, if any) and the United States trustee not later than 15 days from the date of service of the notice.

- (4) No Response and Request for Hearing. If the response period expires without the filing of any response and request for hearing, the applicant must promptly lodge a proposed order. **At the same time as the proposed order is lodged (and preferably rubber-banded or clipped to the order)**, the applicant must also file a declaration attesting that no response and request for hearing was served upon the applicant, to which declaration shall be appended (as exhibits) copies of the application, notice and proof of service of the notice. The proposed order and declaration need only be served on the United States trustee. No other service before filing and lodging is required. These papers shall be accompanied by the necessary copies of the notice of entry for the order, together with the requisite addressed, stamped envelopes. The notices of entry shall provide for service on the debtor, any trustee, any committee appointed in the case, the United States trustee, counsel for any of the foregoing, and any parties that had requested special notice.
- (5) Response and Request for Hearing Filed. If a timely response and request for hearing is filed and served, the applicant, within 20 days from the date of service of a response and request for hearing, must schedule and give not less than 11 days notice of a hearing to those responding and to the United States trustee. If the applicant fails to obtain a hearing date, the court may deny the application without prejudice, without further notice or hearing.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2015-2**REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 11 DEBTOR IN POSSESSION
OR CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE****(a) REPORTS BEFORE CONFIRMATION OF PLAN**

The debtor, the debtor in possession, or chapter 11 trustee shall provide the United States trustee with reports covering financial, management, operational and such other information as the United States trustee requests in writing as necessary to properly supervise the administration of a chapter 11 case pursuant to the United States Trustee Notices and Guides. Timely compliance with the reasonable requirements of the United States trustee is mandatory. The United States trustee may, at any time during the pendency of a case, add or delete requirements where such modifications are necessary or appropriate.

(b) DUTY TO COMPLY WITH UNITED STATES TRUSTEE NOTICES AND GUIDES

A debtor in possession or chapter 11 trustee shall comply with the reasonable requirements of the United States trustee with respect to form, maintenance of records, and reporting requirements as set forth in the United States Trustee Notices and Guides.

(c) DUTIES UPON CONVERSION TO CHAPTER 7

Upon entry of an order converting a case to one under chapter 7, the debtor in possession or chapter 11 trustee, if any, shall, in addition to complying with those duties set forth in F.R.B.P. 1019:

- (1) Secure, preserve and refrain from disposing of property of the estate.
- (2) Contact the chapter 7 trustee and arrange to deliver property of the estate and all books and records to the trustee or the trustee's designated agent.
- (3) Within 5 days after entry of said order, file and serve upon the United States trustee and the chapter 7 trustee, a verified schedule of all property of the estate as of the conversion date.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2016-1

COMPENSATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONS

(a) INTERIM FEES FOR PROFESSIONAL PERSONS

- (1) Form of Fee Applications. All applications for interim fees filed by attorneys, accountants, other professionals, and trustees or examiners shall contain the following:

- (A) A brief narrative history of the present posture of the case. In chapter 11 cases, the information furnished shall describe the general operations of the debtor and whether the business of the debtor, if any, is being operated at a profit or loss, cash flow, whether a plan has been filed, and if not, what are the prospects for reorganization and when it is anticipated that a plan will be filed. In chapter 7 cases, the application shall contain a report of the administration of the case including the disposition of property of the estate, what property remains to be disposed of, why the estate is not in a position to be closed, and whether it is feasible to pay an interim dividend to creditors. In both chapter 7 and chapter 11 cases, the application should show the amount of money on hand in the estate and the estimated amount of other accrued expenses of administration. At the hearing on applications for interim fees, the applicant should supplement the application by declaration or by testimony to inform the court of the current financial status of the debtor's estate.

Fee applications submitted by auctioneers, real estate brokers or appraisers do not have to comply with this subparagraph, except that auctioneers, unless otherwise ordered by the court, must file the report required by F.R.B.P. 6004(f) prior to receiving final compensation. For all other applications, when more than 1 application is noticed for the same hearing, they may incorporate by reference the narrative history furnished in one of the other contemporaneous applications.

- (B) The date of entry of the order of the court approving the employment of the individual or firm for whom payment of fees or expenses is sought and the date of the last fee application for the professional.

- (C) A listing of the amount of fees and expenses previously requested, those approved by the court, and how much has been received.
- (D) A brief narrative statement of the services rendered and the time expended during the period covered by the fee application.
- (E) A detailed listing of all time spent by the professional on matters for which compensation is sought, including the following:
 - (i) Date service was rendered.
 - (ii) Description of service. It is not sufficient to merely state “Research,” “Telephone Call,” “Court Appearance,” etc. Reference shall be made to the particular persons, motions, discrete tasks performed and other matters related to such service. Summaries that list a number of services under only 1 time period will generally not be satisfactory.
 - (iii) Amount of time spent. Summaries are not adequate. Time spent is to be accounted for in tenths of an hour and is generally to be broken down in detail by the specific task performed. Lumping services together generally is not satisfactory.
 - (iv) Designation of the particular person who rendered the service. If more than 1 person’s services are included in the application, specify which person performed each item of service.
- (F) An application that seeks reimbursement of expenses shall include a summary listing of all expenses by category (i.e., long distance telephone, copy costs, messenger and computer research). As to unusual or costly expense items, as to each such item, the application shall state:
 - (i) Date the expense was incurred.
 - (ii) Description of the expense.
 - (iii) Amount of the expense.
 - (iv) Explanation of the expense.
- (G) The application shall contain a listing of the hourly rates charged by each person whose services forms a basis for the fees requested in the application. The application shall contain a summary indicating for each attorney by name:
 - (i) The hourly rate and the periods each rate was in effect.
 - (ii) Total hours in this application for which compensation is sought.
 - (iii) Total fee due in this application.

- (H) A description of the professional education and experience of each of the individuals rendering services, including identification of the professional school attended, year of graduation, year admitted to practice, publications or other achievements, and explanation of any specialized background or expertise in bankruptcy-related matters.
 - (I) If the hourly rate has changed during the period covered by the application, the application shall specify which rate applies to which hours.
 - (J) A separately filed declaration from the client indicating that the client has reviewed the fee application and has no objection to it. If the client refuses to provide such a declaration, the professional shall file a declaration describing the steps that were taken to obtain such declaration from the client, and the client's response thereto.
- (2) Notice of Interim Fee Applications and Hearing. In all cases where the employment of more than one set of professionals has been authorized (e.g., attorneys and accountants for debtor in possession or creditors' committee counsel), the first professionals seeking approval of interim fees shall serve a notice of the intended hearing on other professionals which shall set the hearing date at least 45 days in advance and shall include the following language in the notice of application:

“Other professional persons retained pursuant to court approval may also seek approval of interim fees at this hearing, provided that they file and serve their applications in a timely manner. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, hearings on interim fee applications will not be scheduled less than 120 days apart.”

Not less than 24 days notice shall be given by the applicant or by the debtor in possession or trustee to all parties entitled to notice under F.R.B.P. 2002. The notice shall specify the identity of the professionals requesting fees, the period covered by the interim application, the specific amounts requested for fees and reimbursement of expenses, the date, time and place of the hearing, and the deadline for opposition papers. In addition to the notice, copies of the complete application, together with all supporting papers, shall be served on the debtor, the debtor in possession, the trustee (if any), the official creditors committee (if any), counsel for any of the foregoing, and the United States trustee. Copies of the complete application shall also be promptly furnished upon specific request to any other party in interest.

(b) FINAL FEE APPLICATIONS

- (1) Who Must File. All professional persons must file final fee applications.

- (2) Contents. Motions for final fee awards shall contain all information required of interim fee applications under Local Bankruptcy Rule 2016-1(a).
- (3) When Filed; Notice Required in Chapter 11 Cases. In chapter 11 cases, unless otherwise ordered by the court, final fee applications shall be filed and set for hearing as promptly as possible after confirmation of a plan and noticed pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2016-1(a)(2).
- (4) When Filed; Notice Required in Chapter 7 Cases.
 - (A) The chapter 7 trustee shall give at least 30 days written notice of his or her intent to file a final report and account to the attorney for the debtor; the trustee's attorney and accountant, if any; and any other entity entitled to claim payment payable as an administrative expense of the estate.
 - (B) Any professional person seeking such compensation shall file and serve on the trustee an Application for Payment of Fees within 21 days of the date of the mailing of the trustee's notice. Failure timely to file such an application may be deemed a waiver of any compensation.
 - (C) Final fee applications shall be set for hearing with the chapter 7 trustee's final report. Notice of the final fee application shall be given by the chapter 7 trustee as part of the notice of the hearing on the trustee's final report. No separate notice by the applicant is required.

Any opposition or other responsive paper shall be served and filed at least 14 days prior to the hearing.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2016-2**COMPENSATION AND TRUSTEE REIMBURSEMENT**
PROCEDURES IN CHAPTER 7 ASSET CASES**(a) APPLICABILITY**

Except as provided herein, this Local Bankruptcy Rule applies in all chapter 7 asset cases in all divisions of the court and supersedes any previous general order. Nothing in this Local Bankruptcy Rule precludes the trustee from seeking court approval to disburse estate funds by way of a noticed motion filed and served pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1.

(b) AUTHORIZATION TO USE ESTATE FUNDS UP TO \$1,000 TO PAY CERTAIN EXPENSES

During the course of a case, a trustee may disburse up to \$1,000 from estate funds to pay the following actual and necessary expenses of the estate without further authorization from the court (the “Authorized Allocation”):

- (1) Actual cost of noticing, postage, copying
- (2) Costs to advertise sale
- (3) Computer charges
- (4) Long distance telephone
- (5) Postage
- (6) Moving or storage of estate assets
- (7) Teletransmission
- (8) Travel charges for trustee (includes lodging, meals, mileage and parking)
- (9) Bank charges for research or copies
- (10) Court reporting fees
- (11) Delivery of documents
- (12) Expedited mail
- (13) Filing and process serving
- (14) Notary fees
- (15) Recording fees
- (16) Deposition/transcript fees
- (17) Witness fees
- (18) Locate and move assets
- (19) Prepare litigation support documents
- (20) Insurance

- (21) Locksmith
- (22) Rent
- (23) Security services
- (24) Utilities
- (25) Taxes payable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(B), but not preconversion taxes

(c) BOND PREMIUMS AND TAXES

In addition to payments that may be made from the Authorized Allocation, the trustee may pay during the ordinary course of the trustee's administration of an estate:

- (1) Bond premiums required by 11 U.S.C. § 322(a), and
- (2) Obligations to taxing agencies arising under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(2), provided the estate is and is likely to remain administratively solvent.

(d) EXPENSES FOR THE PREPARATION OF TAX RETURNS

The trustee may, by a single application, seek authorization to employ and pay a tax preparer a flat fee (not to exceed \$750 unless the court orders otherwise) for preparation of tax returns for the estate. If the court grants such application, the trustee may pay the flat fee so ordered without further application or order. This amount is in addition to payments that may be made from the Authorized Allocation.

(e) EMERGENCY EXPENSES

The trustee may exceed the Authorized Allocation to pay emergency expenses, without prior court approval, to protect assets of the estate that might otherwise be lost or destroyed. Emergency expenses are limited to:

- (1) Charges for storage of the debtor's records to prevent the destruction of those records and related necessary cartage costs
- (2) Insurance premiums to prevent liability to the estate
- (3) Locksmith charges to secure the debtor's real property or business
- (4) Security services to safeguard the debtor's real or personal property

If the trustee disburses more than the Authorized Allocation to pay emergency expenses and other expenses for which the Authorized Allocation may be used, the trustee must file and serve a cash disbursement motion, as described in paragraph (g) below, within 5 court days after such expenses are paid.

(f) PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF PARAPROFESSIONALS AND PAYMENT OF THEIR FEES AND EXPENSES

A trustee must obtain court approval to employ and to pay a paraprofessional. The term “paraprofessional” includes all persons or entities other than “professionals” who perform services at the trustee’s request and who will seek payment for services and expenses directly from the bankruptcy estate including, without limitation, an agent, a field representative, an adjuster and a tax preparer.

- (1) Employment. A trustee may seek court approval to employ a paraprofessional by filing an employment application using Local Bankruptcy Rules Form F 2016-2.1. The court’s approval of the employment of any paraprofessional is not a judicial determination as to whether services of the paraprofessional constitute “trustee services.” The following is a nonexclusive list of services that the court deems “trustee services” subject to the limitation on compensation contained in 11 U.S.C. § 326(a):

- (A) Review schedules
- (B) Acceptance and qualification as a trustee
- (C) Routine investigation regarding location and status of assets
- (D) Initial contact with lessors, secured creditors, ABC, etc., if same can be accomplished from office
- (E) Turnover or inspection of documents, such as bank documents
- (F) UCC search review
- (G) Recruiting and contracting with appraisers, brokers, professionals
- (H) Mail forwarding notices
- (I) Routine collection of accounts receivable
- (J) Letters regarding compliance with Local Bankruptcy Rule 2015-1
- (K) Conduct 11 U.S.C. § 341(a) examination
- (L) Routine objection to exemption
- (M) Routine motions to dismiss
- (N) 11 U.S.C. § 707(b) referral to United States trustee
- (O) Routine documentation of notice of sale, abandonment, compromise, etc.
- (P) Appear at hearings of routine motions
- (Q) Review and execute certificate of sale, deed, or other transfer documents
- (R) Preparation and filing of notification of asset case
- (S) Prepare and file cash disbursement motions and necessary attachments
- (T) Prepare exhibits to operating reports
- (U) Prepare quarterly bond reports
- (V) Prepare 180-day status reports
- (W) Routine claims review and objection
- (X) Prepare and file final report and account and related orders
- (Y) Prepare motion to abandon or destroy books and records
- (Z) Prepare and file F.R.B.P. 3011 report
- (AA) Prepare and file notice and motion to abandon assets and related orders
- (BB) Attend sales
- (CC) Monitor litigation

- (DD) Answer routine creditor correspondence and phone calls
- (EE) Prepare and file application to employ paraprofessionals
- (FF) Review and comment on professional fee applications
- (GG) Participate in audits
- (HH) Answer United States trustee questions
- (II) Close and open bank accounts
- (JJ) Verify proposed disbursements
- (KK) Post receipts and disbursements
- (LL) Prepare detail and calculation for payment of dividend
- (MM) Prepare dividend checks
- (NN) Organize and research bills
- (OO) Prepare and sign checks for the trustee's signature
- (PP) Prepare internal cash summary sheets
- (QQ) Reconcile bank accounts
- (RR) Prepare and make deposits
- (SS) Additional routine work necessary for administration of the estate

- (2) Reimbursement of Fees and Expenses. A trustee may pay a paraprofessional only upon specific order of the court. If the paraprofessional or trustee contends that the paraprofessional's services are not "trustee services," the trustee or paraprofessional must present evidence to support that contention. Absent adequate proof, the court may find that the services of the paraprofessional are "trustee services" subject to the limitation on compensation under 11 U.S.C. § 326(a). If a trustee refuses or neglects to file a fee application for the paraprofessional, the paraprofessional may file a separate fee application pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 330. In addition to fulfilling the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 330, F.R.B.P. 2014, and the Local Bankruptcy Rules, the paraprofessional's fee application must include: (i) a declaration explaining why a separate fee application is necessary; and (ii) evidence establishing which services are "trustee services" and which are not. The paraprofessional must serve any separate fee application by first class mail on the trustee, debtor, debtor's counsel, if any, the United States trustee, and all professionals and other paraprofessionals employed in the case and must give notice of the application to all creditors.

(g) CASH DISBURSEMENT MOTION

- (1) Filing and Service. If the trustee wishes to pay expenses not authorized by this Local Bankruptcy Rule from estate funds, the trustee must file a cash disbursement motion pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(g) to obtain court approval of payments for emergency expenses and all other expenses the trustee deems necessary for effective administration of the case. The cash disbursement motion must be in substantially the same form as Local Bankruptcy Rules Form F 2016-2.2. The trustee must serve the cash disbursement motion by first class mail on the debtor, debtor's counsel, if any, the United States trustee, holders of the 20 largest unsecured claims, and all those who have served the trustee with requests for special notice. Any objections to the cash disbursement motion must be filed and served on the trustee and trustee's counsel, if any, within 10 days from the date the cash disbursement motion is served. The trustee must

file the cash disbursement motion with the court within 15 days after service of the motion. If the trustee receives no opposition, he or she must include a declaration to that effect. If the trustee receives opposition, he or she must set the matter for hearing and give written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing by first class mail to the objecting party, debtor, debtor's counsel, if any, and the United States trustee. The trustee may seek an expedited hearing pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9075-1.

- (2) Hearing. The court may set a hearing on a cash disbursement motion regardless of whether an objection is made. However, if the court does not advise the trustee of a hearing on the motion within 7 court days after the motion is filed, the trustee may disburse funds from the estate to pay the expenses referred to in the motion to the extent he or she deems it necessary, pending an order of the court. If, thereafter, the trustee receives notice that the court has issued an order in which the cash disbursement motion has been disapproved in whole or in part, or that the court has set a hearing, the trustee must stop paying the expenses dealt with in the motion or otherwise comply with the provisions of the order. The trustee may file a motion for reconsideration pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(d).
- (3) Personal Liability and Disclosure. Except as provided in this Local Bankruptcy Rule, a trustee who makes a disbursement without prior court approval may be personally liable to the estate for the amount of the disbursement. All disbursements made by the trustee pursuant to this Local Bankruptcy Rule must be disclosed in the trustee's final report and in all applications for fees/costs by the trustee and by paraprofessionals employed in the case by the trustee.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2070-1

CHAPTER 7 OPERATING CASES

- (a) For a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of the trustee's appointment, a trustee may operate the business of a chapter 7 debtor and pay any actual and necessary expenses from the Authorized Allocation permitted under Local Bankruptcy Rule 2016-1(b) without a court order.
- (b) To operate the business beyond such 30-day period, the trustee must, prior to expiration of the 30-day period, file and serve a motion under for authorization to operate the debtor's business under 11 U.S.C. § 721. The motion must state the approximate length of time the trustee intends to operate the business, and be supported by evidence that justifies operation of the business and satisfies the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 721.
- (c) The trustee may seek approval to operate the debtor's business for a period not exceeding 1 year.
- (d) The court may hold a hearing on the trustee's motion after the expiration of the 30-day period, but the trustee may not disburse estate funds other than the Authorized Allocation after the 30-day period except upon specific order of the court.
- (e) An order authorizing the trustee to operate the debtor's business does not excuse the trustee from obtaining appropriate authorization for cash disbursements under Local Bankruptcy Rule 2016-1(g), except to the extent that the operating order expressly approves specific expenditures from the estate.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2072-1

NOTICE TO OTHER COURTS

(a) NOTICE OF BANKRUPTCY PETITION

Notice of the filing of a bankruptcy petition in this district shall be given by the debtor or debtor's counsel to any federal or state court in which the debtor is party to pending litigation or other proceeding. Notice shall be given, at the earliest possible date, to the judge to whom the matter is assigned, the clerk of the court where the matter is pending, all counsel of record in the matter, and all parties to the action not represented by counsel.

(b) EFFECT OF NOT GIVING NOTICE

Failure to give the notice required by subdivision (a) of this rule may constitute cause for annulment of the stay imposed by 11 U.S.C. §§ 362, 922, 1201, or 1301, or may result in the imposition of sanctions or other relief.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2081-1**CHAPTER 11 PROCEDURES****(a) APPLICABILITY**

Except as provided herein, this Local Bankruptcy Rule relates to chapter 11 cases in all divisions of the bankruptcy court, including as to prospective matters, cases pending as of the effective date.

(b) MOTIONS REQUIRING EMERGENCY OR EXPEDITED RELIEF

- (1) Scope. The motions governed by this Local Bankruptcy Rule include all motions requiring an order on less than 2 court days notice. If a motion requires such emergency or expedited relief:
 - (A) Obtaining Hearing Date and Time. A hearing date and time may be obtained by telephoning the staff member of the court whom the judge has designated to schedule emergency or expedited hearings. The judge has discretion at the hearing to hear the matter or continue it to a different date and time. The identity of the designated member of the judge's staff shall be available from the clerk's office and posted on the court's Internet website.
 - (B) Contents of Motion. Each such motion shall begin with a summary not more than 2 pages in length explaining what relief is requested and the reasons why granting such relief is appropriate. In addition to the applicable requirements of Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(a)(4), the motion shall be accompanied by declarations of competent witnesses under penalty of perjury that (i) justify the setting of a hearing on an emergency basis; and (ii) support the granting of the motion itself on the merits. No separate motion for an expedited hearing under this rule is required.
 - (C) Filing the Motion. The motion shall be filed as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours prior to the hearing, unless otherwise ordered by the court. In the event that the motion is filed the day of the hearing, the declaration must set forth the reasons why the motion could not have been filed earlier. Upon filing, a filed copy of the motion shall be delivered directly to chambers.

- (D) Scope of Notice Required. The moving party shall serve notice of the motion and hearing by personal delivery, messenger, telephone, fax, or e-mail to the the parties to whom notice of the motion is required to be given by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure or by the Local Bankruptcy Rules, as well as to any other party that is likely to be adversely affected by the granting of the motion and the Office of the United States Trustee. The notice of hearing shall indicate that any response, written or oral, including any opposition or objection to the motion may be presented before or at the time of the hearing on the motion.
 - (E) Service of the Motion. The motion shall be served in accordance with subsection (D) above concurrently with the filing of the moving papers with the court.
 - (F) Proof of Notice to be Presented at the Hearing. At the hearing, the moving party shall present to the court a declaration of the efforts made to comply with the notice and service requirements of this Local Bankruptcy Rule. This declaration shall describe the efforts made to notify opposing parties and their counsel of the time and place of the hearing and the substance of the motion.
- (2) Specific Types of Motions. The foregoing procedures govern the following types of motions:
- (A) Motions to limit notice.
 - (B) Motions to extend time to file schedules and statements of financial affairs.
 - (C) Utility motions pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 366.
 - (D) Motions to establish procedures for handling multiple reclamation claims.
 - (E) Requests for regularly scheduled hearing dates. Upon request of a debtor, the court may establish a fixed date and time for hearing all motions and other matters in a chapter 11 case. Once ordered, the dates and time, and exceptions, if any, will be made available through the clerk's office and will be posted in advance on the court's Internet website.
 - (F) Motions to pay prepetition payroll and to honor prepetition employment procedures. Such motions must be supported with evidence that establishes:
 - (i) The employees are still employed;
 - (ii) The necessity for payment;
 - (iii) The benefit of the procedures;

- (iv) The prospect of reorganization;
 - (v) Whether the employees are insiders;
 - (vi) Whether the employees' claims are within the limits established by 11 U.S.C. § 507; and that
 - (vii) The payment will not render the estate administratively insolvent.
- (G) Motions to honor and comply with customer obligations and deposits. Such motions must be supported by evidence that relief is essential to business operations and customer confidence or that the estate may suffer postpetition damages that would prejudice creditors, the reorganization, or the value of property of the estate.
- (H) Motions to pay prepetition taxes. Such motions must be supported by evidence that establishes:
- (i) The necessity for payment;
 - (ii) The prospect of reorganization;
 - (iii) The means to pay;
 - (iv) That the taxes to be paid are entitled to priority pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 507; and that
 - (v) The payment will not render the estate administratively insolvent.
- (I) Motions for emergency use of cash collateral, debtor in possession financing and/or cash management. See section (c) below.
- (J) Motions for orders establishing procedures for sale of estate's assets. See section (d) below.
- (K) Appointment of a patient care ombudsman under § 333.
- (L) Other motions where special circumstances exist. Such motions must demonstrate with evidence that exigent circumstances exist justifying an immediate hearing.

(c) **MOTIONS FOR EMERGENCY USE OF CASH COLLATERAL, DEBTOR IN POSSESSION FINANCING AND/OR CASH MANAGEMENT**

- (1) Motions. Motions requesting approval of cash collateral, debtor in possession financing and/or cash management under 11 U.S.C. §§ 363 and/or 364 must identify whether the proposed form of order and/or underlying cash collateral stipulation or loan agreement contains any provision of the type indicated below, including:
 - (A) Provisions that grant cross-collateralization protection (other than replacement liens or other adequate protection) to the prepetition secured creditors (i.e., clauses that secure prepetition debt by postpetition assets in which the secured creditor would not otherwise have a security interest by virtue of its prepetition security agreement or applicable law);
 - (B) Provisions or findings of fact that bind the estate or all parties in interest with respect to the validity, perfection, or amount of the secured creditor's prepetition lien or debt or the waiver of claims against the secured creditor;
 - (C) Provisions that seek to waive the estate's rights under 11 U.S.C. § 506(c);
 - (D) Provisions that grant to the prepetition secured creditor liens on the debtor's claims and causes of action arising under 11 U.S.C. §§ 544, 545, 547, 548, or 549.
 - (E) Provisions that deem prepetition secured debt to be postpetition debt or that use postpetition loans from a prepetition secured creditor to pay part or all of that secured creditor's prepetition debt, other than as provided in 11 U.S.C. § 552(b);
 - (F) Provisions that provide disparate treatment for the professionals retained by a creditors' committee from that provided for the professionals retained by the debtor with respect to a professional fee carve out; and
 - (G) Provisions that prime any secured lien. Such motions must:
 - (i) Identify the location of any such provision in the proposed form of order, cash collateral stipulation, and/or loan agreement; and
 - (ii) Contain specific justification for priming.
- (2) Summary of Essential Terms. The motion must include a summary of the essential terms of the proposed use of cash collateral and/or debtor in possession financing (e.g., the interim borrowing limit, the maximum borrowing available on a final basis, borrowing conditions, interest rate, maturity dates, events of default, use of funds limitations, and protections afforded under 11 U.S.C. §§ 363 and 364).

- (3) Use of Form for Cash Collateral and/or Debtor in Possession Financing Stipulations. Each motion requesting approval of a stipulation for use of cash collateral and/or debtor in possession financing must be accompanied by court-approved form F 4001-2, Statement Pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 4001-2, or a statement consistent with court-approved form F 4001-2.
- (4) Interim Relief. The court may grant interim relief to prevent immediate and irreparable harm to the estate pending a final hearing. In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, the court will not approve interim orders that include any of the provisions described in subsection (1)(A) above.
- (5) Final Orders. A final order will be entered only after notice and a hearing pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 4001(b). Ordinarily, the final hearing will be held at least 10 days after the appointment of the creditors' committee contemplated by 11 U.S.C. § 1102.

(d) MOTIONS FOR ORDERS ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR THE SALE OF THE ESTATE'S ASSETS

- (1) Timing of Hearing. A hearing on a Motion to Establish Procedures for the Sale of the Estate's Assets ("Sale Procedure Motion") may be scheduled on 5 days notice to applicable parties, unless the court orders otherwise.
- (2) Procedures. The procedures for obtaining a hearing on such motion on shortened time shall be governed by section (b) above.
- (3) Contents of Notice. The notice must describe the proposed bidding procedures and include a copy of the proposed purchase agreement. If the purchase agreement is not available, the moving party shall describe the terms of the sale proposed and when a copy of the actual agreement will be filed with the court and from whom it may be obtained. The notice must describe the marketing efforts undertaken, the anticipated marketing plan, or explain why no marketing is required. The notice must provide that opposition shall be due on or before 1 court day prior to the hearing.
- (4) Opposition. Any opposition and accompanying memorandum of points and authorities and declarations shall be filed and served at least 1 court day prior to the hearing. Service of the opposition pleadings shall be by e-mail, fax, or personal delivery. A filed copy of the opposition shall be delivered directly to chambers the same day it is filed.
- (5) Service of the Notice and Motion. The notice of hearing and moving papers shall be served pursuant to the provisions of sections (b)(1)(D) and (E) above to the parties to whom notice and the motion are required to be given and to any other party requesting a copy of the pleadings.

- (6) Scheduling Hearing on the Sale. A date and time for a hearing on the motion to approve the sale itself may be obtained at or prior to the hearing on the Sale Procedure Motion. Such hearing shall be scheduled, if practicable, no more than 30 days following the hearing on the Sale Procedure Motion.
- (7) Break-Up Fees. If a break-up fee or other form of overbid protection is requested in the Sale Procedure Motion, the request must be supported by evidence establishing:
 - (A) That such a fee is likely to enhance the ultimate sale price; and
 - (B) The reasonableness of the fee.

(e) MOTIONS TO EMPLOY PROFESSIONALS

Each motion shall specify and highlight whether the employment is proposed pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 327 or 11 U.S.C. § 328. Professionals may be employed on a retainer, an hourly rate basis, on a fixed or percentage fee basis, on a contingency or success fee basis, or on a combination thereof. If the court approves the terms of the professional's employment, including without limitation, the professional's hourly rate, fixed or percentage fee, and/or contingency or success fee, the court shall not reconsider such terms of employment at a subsequent time. The preceding sentence shall in no way limit the court in exercising its discretion pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 330(a)(2)

(f) MOTIONS TO APPROVE COMPENSATION PROCEDURES, INCLUDING MONTHLY DRAW-DOWNS AND CONTINGENCY OR SUCCESS FEE AGREEMENTS

Professionals may request approval for and modifications of draw-down procedures and an order allowing payment of interim compensation more frequently than once every 120 days.

(g) MOTIONS FOR JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF CASES PENDING IN THE SAME COURT

If 2 or more petitions are pending before the same judge by or against a partnership and any of its general partners, 2 or more general partners, or a debtor and an affiliate, the court may, order the joint administration of the estates, without notice or a hearing. An order of joint administration may be entered upon the filing of a motion for joint administration, together with a declaration establishing that the joint administration of the respective debtors' estates is warranted, will ease the administrative burden for the court and the parties, and protect creditors of the different estates against potential conflicts of interest. Joint administration pursuant to this Local Bankruptcy Rule shall not effect a substantive consolidation of the respective debtors' estates.

(h) PREPACKAGED PLANS

A hearing on confirmation of a plan upon which voting was conducted before commencement of the case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1126(b) shall be scheduled, if practicable, no more than 30 days after the order for relief.

(i) SEVERANCE COMPENSATION AND/OR EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE MOTIONS

- (1) Notice. Motions for approval of severance compensation packages and/or employee incentive programs shall be heard on regular notice, absent exigent circumstances.
- (2) Standard. The Motion must state whether the employee is an insider. If so, the Motion must demonstrate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 503(c):
 - (A) if the insider has a bona fide job offer from another business at the same or greater rate of compensation;
 - (B) that the incentive is essential to the retention of the employee;
 - (C) that the services to be rendered are essential to the survival of the business and either (i) the amount to be transferred or the obligation to be incurred is not greater than an amount equal to 10 times the amount of the mean transfer or obligation of a similar kind given to nonmanagement employees during the year the transfer is made; or (ii) if no similar transfer or obligation was incurred to such nonmanagement employee during the year, the amount is not greater than an amount equal to 25% of the amount of any similar transfer or obligation made to or incurred for the benefit of such insider for any purpose during the prior year; and,
 - (D) a severance payment must be (i) a payment that is part of a program generally applicable to all full-time employees; and (ii) the amount is not greater than 10 times the amount of the mean severance pay given to nonmanagement employees during the calendar year in which the payment was made.

(j) ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

Whenever a party is required or allowed by the Local Bankruptcy Rules to serve a notice, a pleading, or a copy of an order and the other party has requested service by electronic transmission, the sender may serve the notice, pleading, or order by electronic transmission. Service will be deemed completed upon receipt by the sender of an electronic confirmation of the electronic transmission. Such confirmation should be submitted along with the proof of service of such notice, pleading or order.

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 2090-1

ATTORNEYS

(a) APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COURT

- (1) By Attorney. Except as set forth in this Rule, appearance before the court on behalf of a person or entity may be made only by an attorney admitted to the bar of, or permitted to practice before, the district court. Attorneys appearing before the court are required to have read the F.R.B.P. and the Local Bankruptcy Rules in their entirety.
- (2) Scope of Appearance. An attorney may appear before the court in a case:
 - (A) Only for such matters as concern the administration of the case;
 - (B) Only for 1 or more proceedings in the case; or
 - (C) For the case and all proceedings in the case.

In chapter 9, 11, 12, and 13 cases, the attorney for the debtor is presumed to appear for the case and all proceedings in the case, unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (3) Disclosure of Scope of Appearance in Chapter 7 Cases. In a chapter 7 case, the attorney for the debtor shall file a statement disclosing the scope of the attorney's appearance on the date of the entry of the Order for Relief, or, if the attorney has not been employed by such date, then no later than the date of the first appearance made by the attorney.
- (4) Form of Statement. The statement required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(a)(3) shall be on a form approved by the court and shall be signed by the debtor.

(b) PRO HAC VICE APPEARANCE

- (1) Permission for Pro Hac Vice Appearance. Any person who is not otherwise eligible for admission to practice before the court, but who is a member in good standing of, and eligible to practice before, the bar of any United States court, or of the highest court of any state, territory, or insular possession of the United States, who is of good moral character, and who has been retained to appear before the court, may, upon written application and at the discretion of the court, be permitted to appear and participate pro hac vice in a particular case or in a particular proceeding in a case.

- (2) Disqualification from Pro Hac Vice Appearance. Unless authorized by the Constitution of the United States or Act of Congress, an applicant is not eligible for permission to practice pro hac vice if the applicant:
 - (A) Resides in California; or
 - (B) Is regularly employed in California; or
 - (C) Is regularly engaged in business, professional, or other similar activities in California.
- (3) Designation of Local Counsel. A person applying to appear pro hac vice is required to designate an attorney who is a member of the bar of the court and who maintains an office within this district as local counsel with whom the court and opposing counsel may readily communicate regarding the conduct of the case and upon whom papers may be served, unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (4) Designation of Co-Counsel. A judge to whom a case is assigned may, in the exercise of discretion, require the designation of an attorney who is a member of the bar of the court and who maintains an office within this district as co-counsel with authority to act as attorney of record for all purposes.
- (5) Obtaining Permission for Pro Hac Vice Appearance. Each applicant for permission to appear pro hac vice shall present to the clerk a written application on or conforming to court-approved form F 2090-1.2 (Application of Non-Resident Attorney to Appear in a Specific Case) and containing the following:
 - (A) The applicant's name, residence and office address.
 - (B) The courts to which the applicant has been admitted to practice and the respective dates of admission.
 - (C) A statement by the applicant of the good standing to practice before the courts to which the movant has been admitted.
 - (D) Whether the applicant has been disciplined by any court or administrative body, and if disciplinary proceedings are pending, the details of such proceeding, and whether the applicant resigned while disciplinary proceedings were pending.
 - (E) Whether in the 3 years preceding the application, the applicant has filed for permission to practice pro hac vice before any court within the state of California, together with the court, title and number of each such proceeding and the disposition of each such application.

- (F) A certificate that the applicant has read the Local Bankruptcy Rules, the F.R.B.P., the F.R.Civ.P., and the F.R.Evid., in their entirety.
- (G) The designation required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(b)(3) or 2090-1(b)(4) including the office address, telephone number and written consent of the designee.

No notice or hearing is required on such applications.

(c) ATTORNEYS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Any person who is not eligible for admission under Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(b), or Local Rules 83-2.2.1 or 83-2.3 of the district court, who is employed within the state and who is a member in good standing of and eligible to practice before the bar of any United States court, or of the highest court of any state, territory or insular possession of the United States, and who is of good moral character, may be granted leave of court to practice in the court in any matter for which such person is employed or retained by the United States or its agencies.

**(d) PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS AND UNINCORPORATED LAW FIRMS;
IN-HOUSE ATTORNEYS**

(1) Appearance. Other than pro se appearances on behalf of the attorney or his or her professional corporation or law firm, no appearance may be made on behalf of another party by and no pleadings or other documents may be signed in the name of any professional law corporation or unincorporated law firm (both hereinafter referred to as “law firm”) except by an attorney admitted to the bar of or permitted to practice before the court.

(2) Form of Appearance.

(A) A law firm shall appear in the following form of designation or its equivalent:

John Smith (state bar number)
Smith and Jones
Address
Telephone Number
Fax Number (if any)
Attorneys for Plaintiff

(B) An in-house attorney shall appear in the following form of designation or its equivalent:

John Smith (state bar number)
 Name of corporation or business entity
 Address
 Telephone Number
 Fax Number (if any)
 Attorneys for _____

(e) AVAILABLE PROCEDURES TO ENFORCE STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Any attorney who appears for any purpose submits to the discipline of the court with respect to conduct of the case or proceeding and shall be subject to the standards of professional conduct as set forth in Local Rule 83-3.1.2 of the District Court Local Rules. A process of attorney discipline in the bankruptcy court is set forth in General Order 96-05 as Appendix II. An alternative process of attorney discipline is available as set forth in District Court Local Rule 83-3.

(f) WITHDRAWAL AND SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEYS

- (1) In General. Except as otherwise provided in Local Bankruptcy Rules 2090-1(f)(2) and 3015-1 governing chapter 13 cases, whenever an attorney has appeared on behalf of an entity in any matter concerning the administration of the case, in one or more proceedings, or both: (A) the attorney may not withdraw; and (B) the entity may not thereafter appear without counsel or by a different attorney prior to approval by the court of a motion considered after notice and a hearing.
- (2) Consensual Substitutions of Counsel. If the entity on whose behalf an attorney has appeared in any matter concerning the administration of the case, in one or more proceedings, or both, desires to substitute a different attorney in place of its former attorney, or a previously unrepresented entity desires to employ an attorney, no order shall be required, except under subsection (5) of this Rule. Notice of Substitution of Attorney shall be filed and served on those persons entitled to notice as specified in Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(f)(3). Substitution of counsel shall not result in a continuance of any matter, except upon a noticed motion for continuance pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(f).
- (3) Extent of Notice.
 - (A) Case. If the attorney to be substituted out or the attorney seeking to withdraw has appeared on behalf of an entity in any matter concerning the administration of the case, notice of the proposed substitution or the motion for leave to withdraw shall be given to the debtor, the United States trustee, any trustee, any committee which may have been appointed pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code, and any entity who has requested special notice.

- (B) Proceedings. If the attorney to be substituted out or the attorney seeking to withdraw has appeared on behalf of an entity only in one or more proceedings, notice of the proposed substitution or the motion for leave to withdraw shall be given to the debtor, parties who have been named or who have appeared in such proceeding(s), and the United States trustee.
 - (C) Cases and Proceedings. If the attorney to be substituted out or the attorney seeking to withdraw has appeared on behalf of an entity both in the case and one or more proceedings, notice of the proposed substitution or the motion for leave to withdraw shall be given to all entities entitled to notice under both (f)(3)(A) and (B) of this Local Bankruptcy Rule.
- (4) Required Disclosures.
- (A) Consequences of Withdrawal. An attorney moving for leave to withdraw from representation of a corporation, partnership or other unincorporated association, concurrently or prior to filing any such motion, shall give notice to the corporation or unincorporated association of the consequences of its inability to appear without counsel including the possibility that a default judgment may be entered against it in pending proceedings; or, if the client is a debtor, its chapter 11 case may be converted to chapter 7, a chapter 11 trustee may be appointed, or its case may be dismissed.
 - (B) Delays. Unless good cause is shown and the ends of justice require, no substitution or withdrawal will be allowed that will cause unreasonable delay in prosecution of the case or proceeding to completion.
- (5) Required Approval for Employment. If approval is requested for employment pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 327 or § 1103, a new attorney shall also comply with F.R.B.P. 2014 and the United States Trustee Notices and Guides, and may not be appointed merely by a Notice of Substitution of Attorney and Order thereon.

(g) PERSONS APPEARING WITHOUT COUNSEL

- (1) Corporation, Partnership, or Unincorporated Association. A corporation, partnership or unincorporated association may not file a petition or otherwise appear without counsel in any case or proceeding, except that it may file a proof of claim, file or appear in support of an application for professional compensation, or file a reaffirmation agreement, if signed by an authorized officer or agent of the corporation, or an authorized member or agent of the unincorporated association.
- (2) Individuals. Any person representing himself or herself without an attorney shall appear personally for such purpose. The representation may not be delegated to any other person, including a spouse, parent or other relative, nor to any other party. A non-attorney guardian for a minor or an incompetent person shall be represented by counsel.

- (3) Compliance with Rules. Any person appearing without counsel shall comply with the Local Bankruptcy Rules, the F.R.Civ.P., F.R.Evid., F.R.App.P., and F.R.B.P. Failure to comply may be grounds for dismissal, conversion, appointment of a trustee or an examiner, judgment by default, or other appropriate sanctions.

(h) LAW STUDENT CERTIFICATION FOR PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY COURTS

Law students may be certified for practice in the bankruptcy court if they meet the requirements of the Student Practice Rule of the district court except that:

- (1) They do not have to have completed courses in criminal law and criminal procedure.
- (2) They only have to have completed one-third (rather than one-half) of the legal studies required for graduation.
- (3) They shall have taken or be taking concurrently appropriate courses in bankruptcy law.

An eligible law student shall also have knowledge of and be familiar with the F.R.Civ.P., F.R.B.P., F.R.Evid., the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California, and the Local Bankruptcy Rules.

(i) MINORS OR INCOMPETENTS

District Court Local Rule 83-5 is incorporated by reference.